

SURVEY OF ILLNESS

Amongst the Unemployed and Their Families in the City of Winnipeg During 1937

Herewith is presented the report which covers medical services provided for the unemployed of the City of Winnipeg by private practitioners in 1937. Experience gained from two previous surveys has assisted in increasing accuracy and detail, and it is felt that this report will satisfy any tests as to its reliability. The Hollerith card system was used throughout the year; an efficient staff was in charge, and the doctors co-operated in every way. Much information can still be obtained from the cards, but the extra expense of clerical assistance and printing do not appear to justify its inclusion at this time. No attempt has been made to draw attention to the numerous interesting deductions which may be made from this survey. The earnest student of social economics will find in the figures material for a great deal of valuable instruction.

For those who have not studied previous surveys, or are not familiar with the Winnipeg plan, a few words of explanation are necessary.

This is a morbidity survey of a group of people living under abnormal conditions and receiving a limited but fairly adequate service from private practitioners in house, office and hospital. Additional services provided by salaried medical officers of the city are not included, nor is the treatment of the more serious infectious diseases in the municipal hospital. Treatment of active venereal disease is also outside the scope. Doctors render services which they do not record; though of value to the patient, they do not think that credit will be given for them. Restrictions on the amount of service given are numerous, and authority is frequently refused for treatments which the attending practitioner thinks necessary. In the Grand Summary and elsewhere, all practitioners' fees are gross. Through the operation of excess above \$100.00 and quotas, \$105,624 was paid to doctors for treatment given to the value of \$117,199.50. Fees throughout can therefore be reduced approximately by ten per cent. Costs are only included because of their relative value. If the relief schedule were applied to all private practice, a busy practitioner could not earn enough to cover his overhead and provide for a family. Therefore, valuable as this report is, it cannot be claimed that for the sums stated a complete medical service could be supplied to another group averaging 28,000 people.

It has been stated that free choice of doctor is not a matter of importance, and that people do not mind who treats them as long as they get the best service. As the majority of the unemployed have probably in former years been patients in the Out-Patient Departments and Public Wards, they will be familiar with the accepted leaders in medicine, surgery, etc., and they have the right

to pick one of those, provided they are on the panel, which most of them are. The records show that the family doctor does by far the largest amount of the work. In the crowded areas of the city, it is the general practitioner in or near them, and not the member of the honorary staff of a large hospital, who is most frequently called to treat the case.

As before, the International List of Causes of Death has been used, subject to slight modification. In previous surveys, diseases of Pharynx have been included in diseases of the Respiratory System, or carried as a sub-section, "Tonsils and Adenoids." In this survey, except where noted, diseases of Pharynx are as in the International Code, that is, as a sub-section of diseases of the Digestive System. Accustomed to think in terms of mortality, we find it difficult to adjust our outlook to the different picture which morbidity presents. Cancer and tuberculosis cause many deaths, but relatively little illness. Disease of the respiratory or digestive system, of the skin, and accidents, cause much disability but few deaths. You only die once, but you have many and various ailments before the final one.

Attention may be directed to a few outstanding facts.

Tables VI (a), VI (b) and Tables VII (a) and VII (b) show the ratios of male to female illnesses. Below the age of fifteen there is little difference. Above that, illnesses in the female become relatively greater, and from twenty to forty-nine women have twice as many ailments as men. The mortality table shows that deaths for this period were: male fifteen, and female twenty. Unemployment with the absence of industrial accidents may be a factor here.

Table XII (a) shows that the diseases of very low morbidity may yet have a high mortality. General diseases under which are included cancer, diabetes and diseases of thyroid, have 3.8 per cent. of illnesses, but 19.1 per cent. of deaths. Diseases of circulatory system constitute 5.2 per cent. illnesses and 13.6 per cent. deaths. Respiratory diseases show 1/3 of the illnesses and 1/5 of the deaths. Cancer of the gastro-intestinal tract is not included in digestive diseases. The number of epidemic and infectious diseases appears to be small for the population, but with the exception of whooping cough as shown on Tables II (a) and II (b), Winnipeg seemed to be comparatively free from the serious types.

An attempt was made to estimate the days of disability per disease but this had to be abandoned. Disability usually ceases when the individual returns to work; but what if there is no work? The days elapsed between the first and last visit

of the doctor could be ascertained, but this would not allow for convalescence; and it would not cover the diabetic who visits the doctor once or twice a month but is capable of regular moderate work.

It was found impossible to separate drug costs as to diseases or families. Drugs are supplied in three ways (1) on prescription by a private practitioner; (2) on prescription by the Medical Officer of the Unemployment Relief Department; (3) household remedies on order by the Medical Officer of the Unemployment Relief Department. Cod liver oil is provided during winter months as a household remedy.

Table V shows an illness rate in some families which is remarkable, but probably not surprising to those familiar with morbidity tables. An intensive medical and sociological study is being made of the forty families with the highest incidence of illness, in the hope of finding the cause and, if possible, a remedy.

In the record of illnesses per family, it will be noted that 30.6% of the families suffer 63.6% of the illnesses.

For the first time a perfect record of hospitalization has been kept. The days in hospital reported by the doctor were submitted to the hospitals for verification (Table XIV).

In addition to board and bedside nursing, for which the hospitals receive \$1.50 per day from the municipality and 40c from the province, a summary was made of services, for which in private or semi-private wards extra charges would be made. X-ray, operating room, anaesthesia, B.M.R., laboratory charges, etc., were assessed on a relief schedule; these necessary services, for which no allowance is made in public wards, explain why hospitals find it so difficult to balance their budgets. An average stay of 10.3 days per patient compares very favorably with that of private and semi-private patients who are paying for themselves, and demonstrates that hospitalization privileges are not being abused. The hospitalization incidence of 1.3 per head per annum is due to the crowded conditions under which these people live; many illnesses which in happier times could be cared for in the six room house, must be sent to hospital when the family occupies two or three rooms. The low mortality and the absence of deficiency diseases is evidence of an efficient medical service, coupled with a satisfactory food ration.

Refractions are done only on the authority of the Medical Officer of the Unemployment Relief Department; these are to be found under Diseases of Eye (Table IIa). Glasses are provided, if needed.

Dental services are supplied at a dental clinic at which extractions and fillings are performed. Dentures and repairs are provided on a monthly budget of \$240.00. This work is carried out by private practitioners. There is usually a waiting list. These services which cannot be considered part of a purely medical report have been added

because of their bearing on the health and welfare of the community.

Table XVIII covering 2 and 3 year periods is included as an appendix because of its general interest. Material for this was obtained from previous surveys which have already been published.

Note the remarkable difference in maternal deaths per 1,000 live births between the relief population and that of the City of Winnipeg with a population of 223,103.

Recently two surveys have been started in Manitoba: one, a general morbidity report from seven rural municipalities with a total population of 15,000 comprising several nationalities; each of these is served by a salaried municipal doctor; and the other is an analysis of maternal mortality and morbidity for the whole province. When the various surveys are contrasted and co-ordinated, a distinct advance will have been made in social and medical economies.

This report is presented by the Committee on Sociology of the Manitoba Medical Association, who were assisted in its preparation by the Unemployment Relief Department of the City of Winnipeg and a member of the staff of the Department of Health of the Province of Manitoba. The Committee on Sociology desires to express its thanks to the many individuals and departments who gave so freely of their time and experience.

TABLE I (a)

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF POPULATION 1937

Age Groups	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	2,199	2,074	4,273
5 - 9	1,690	1,661	3,351
10 - 14	1,564	1,584	3,148
15 - 19	1,249	1,519	2,768
20 - 29	1,947	3,208	5,155
30 - 39	1,802	1,894	3,696
40 - 49	1,424	1,501	2,925
50 - 59	850	912	1,762
60 - 69	426	312	738
70	20	39	59
Total	13,171	14,704	27,875

TABLE I (b)

MONTHLY POPULATION ON RELIEF DURING THE YEAR 1937

January	32,553
February	32,889
March	32,856
April	32,150
May	30,911
June	28,484
July	25,060
August	23,576
September	22,837
October	22,742
November	24,234
December	26,215
Total	334,507
Average	27,875.6

TABLE II (a)

MEDICAL CASES

DIAGNOSIS	Cases	Rate per 1,000	Calls Made		Office	Calls Made		Total Fees
			House	Hospital		House	Hospital	
RESPIRATORY DISEASES								
Influenza	1,799	64.5	2,771	352	\$			\$ 4,863.50
Bronchitis	1,710	61.3	1,702	274				3,910.00
Pneumonia	132	4.7	417	351				854.50
Pleurisy	123	4.4	212	46				438.50
Diseases of Larynx								
Laryngitis	146	5.2	136	5	\$			\$ 304.50
Group	52	1.9	70	6				106.00
Hay Fever and Asthma								
Pulmonary T.B.	104	3.7	153	145				480.50
Colds	30	1.1	37	11				98.50
Other Diseases of Resp.	358	12.8	279	10				665.00
	184	6.6	225	67				557.00
EPIDEMIC & ENDEMIC & INF.								
	1,539	55.2						
Measles								
Scarlet Fever	229	8.2	406	31	\$			\$ 607.50
Whooping Cough	104	3.7	130	6				202.50
Diphtheria	568	20.4	784	4				1,829.00
Poliomyelitis	22	.8	28	22				52.50
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	26	.9	43	70				119.00
Veneral Diseases	15	.5	9	36				126.00
Chicken Pox	78	2.8	36	229				480.00
Mumps	122	4.4	143	7				232.50
Purulent Infections	48	1.7	66					99.00
Other Dis. in this Group	185	6.6	292	69				583.50
	142	5.1	173	54				363.50
GENERAL DISEASES								
	812	29.1						
Cancer (all forms)								
Benign Tumours	40	1.4	168	300	\$			\$ 566.50
Rheumatism	115	4.1	237	76				561.50
Diabetes	326	11.7	616	138				1,056.50
Dis. of Thyroid Gland	48	1.7	257	60				445.00
Other General Diseases	203	7.3	507	73				679.50
	80	2.9	119	79				249.00
NERVOUS SYSTEM								
	1,389	49.8						
Cerebral Haemorrhage								
Paralysis	26	.9	76	173	\$			\$ 217.00
Epilepsy	19	.7	21	63				119.50
Neuralgia and Neuritis	41	1.5	29	7				110.50
Functional Nervous Dis.	802	28.8	477	156				1,971.00
Others in this Class	376	13.5	533	161				805.00
	125	4.5	148	117				437.00

DIAGNOSIS	Cases	Rate per 1,000	Calls Made		Office	Calls Made		Total Fees
			House	Hospital		House	Hospital	
EYE, EAR AND NOSE								
	2,377	115.9						
Eye								
	608	21.8						
Conjunctiva, etc.	388	13.9	127	2	\$			\$ 842.00
Eyeball, Cornea, Sclera	27	1.0	79	36				142.00
Lens, Choroid, Iris	45	1.6	96	5				139.00
Optic Nerve and Retina	3	.1	8	0				13.50
Other Dis. of this Class	145	5.2	233	15				394.50
Refractions								
	757	27.1	1,091	4				2,920.00
Ear								
	654	23.5						
Auditory Canal & Outer Ear								
Middle Ear, Eustachian Tube	89	3.2	126	18	\$			\$ 168.00
Inner Ear, Labyrinth	496	17.8	752	479				1,592.50
Mastoid Process	13	.5	27	10				47.50
Others of this Class	40	1.4	95	35				164.25
	16	.6	110	17				146.50
Nose								
	358	12.8						
Deviated Septum								
	11	.4	18	0				25.00
Hypertrophied Turbinate	9	.3	13	2				18.00
Dis. of Accessory Sinus	109	3.9	331	57				511.00
Ethmoiditis	6	.2	10	1				52.00
Others of this Class	223	8.0	219	16				539.50
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM								
	1,246	44.7						
Diseases of the Heart								
	313	11.2	515	364	\$			\$ 1,599.50
Diseases of the Arteries	59	2.1	167	64				291.00
Diseases of the Blood								
	326	11.7						
Pernicious Anaemia								
	8	.3	37	7	\$			\$ 58.00
Other Anaemias	311	11.2	534	91				717.50
Other Blood Conditions	7	.3	32	4				79.00
Haemorrhoids	114	4.1	211	41				446.50
Varicose Veins, Phlebitis	108	3.9	313	99				560.50
High Blood Pressure	100	3.6	294	68				418.00
Dis. of Lymphatics	179	6.4	165	84				517.00
Other Dis. of Circulation	47	1.7	34	32				85.00

MEDICAL CASES --- Continued

DIAGNOSIS	Cases	Rate per 1,000	Calls Made		Total Fees
			Office	House	
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	4,444	159.4			
Dis. of Buccal Cavity	207	7.4	215	118	36 \$ 395.50
Ulcers, Stomach and Duodenum	135	4.8	452	47	123 595.50
Indigestion and Gastritis	734	26.3	920	475	108 1,607.00
Diarrhoea, Enteritis, Colitis, etc.	906	32.5	444	1,074	428 2,166.00
Appendicitis	181	6.5	239	234	155 1,111.00
Hernia	97	3.5	164	55	30 318.50
Dis. of the Liver	13	.5	31	27	4 74.00
Dis. of Gall Bladder	226	8.1	322	318	171 929.00
Other Dis. of Digestive Sys.	553	19.8	732	317	189 1,273.50
Diseases of Pharynx	1,392	49.9			
Tonsillitis and Adenoids	1,055	37.8	681	1,129	84 \$ 2,548.50
Quinsy	77	2.8	66	102	17 223.50
Pharyngitis	230	8.25	186	228	29 528.00
Other Diseases of Pharynx	30	1.1	15	49	6 84.00
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM	1,735	62.4			
Nephritis	53	1.9	126	59	109 224.00
Other Dis. of the Kidneys	139	5.0	188	195	172 575.00
Calculi of Urinary Passages	23	.8	42	84	32 173.50
Dis. of Bladder & Urethra	292	10.5	594	129	52 817.50
Dis. of the Prostate	26	.9	235	4	21 236.50
Dis. of the Male Genital Org.	76	2.7	103	47	16 215.50
Dis. of the Female Genital Organs: Ovary, Fallopian Tubes, etc.	171	6.1	339	154	155 639.00
Uterus	639	22.9	1,364	306	120 1,998.50
Breast	49	1.8	62	45	31 139.00
Other Diseases of Above	251	9.0	704	71	63 908.00
Other Genito-Urinary Conditions	16	.6	34	14	21 60.50
DISEASES OF THE SKIN	1,737	62.3			
Boils, Carbuncles, etc.	121	4.3	264	35	5 \$ 315.00
Cellulitis, Acute Abscess	139	5.0	201	120	79 414.00
Occupational Skin Disease	2	.07	9		9.00
Other Diseases of Skin and Adnexae	1,475	52.9	3,071	584	335 4,199.00
BONES, ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	261	9.4			
Bones (T.B. Excepted)	19	.7	61	13	24 \$ 89.50
Joints (T.B. and Rheumatism Excepted)	32	1.1	77	20	4 110.00
Other Diseases, Organs of Locomo.	210	7.5	328	57	46 454.50
DIS. OF EARLY INFANCY	44	1.6	24	53	60 143.50
CONGENITAL MALFORMATION	19	.7	46	17	23 81.50
SENILITY	5	.2	3	11	9 28.00
EXTERNAL CAUSES	1,045	37.5			
Poisoning	47	1.7	46	17	23 \$ 81.50
Burns and Scalds	102	3.7	134	141	98 418.00
Sprains and Luxations	179	6.4	225	109	12 460.00
Wounds, Lacerations, etc.	387	13.9	443	305	82 933.00
Other Injuries	330	11.8	297	260	43 963.50
ILL DEFINED CAUSES	575	20.6	697	339	123 1,254.50
PREVENTIVE CARE	171	6.1	193	17	1 228.50
	22,041		28,814	19,071	7,429 \$64,702.25

MEDICAL CASES

TABLE II (b)

DIAGNOSIS	Age—0	- 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70	TOTAL											
Sex—M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M											
RESPIRATORY DISEASES																							
Influenza	203	186	104	87	52	65	41	53	84	233	110	205	75	127	51	65	30	26	0	2	750	1,049	
Bronchitis	342	283	125	134	47	45	33	52	48	120	82	127	55	71	41	58	26	18	2	1	801	909	
Pneumonia	33	29	6	13	2	1	5	0	2	10	6	5	1	5	2	4	3	4	0	1	60	72	
Pleurisy	6	3	2	5	4	0	4	2	8	28	7	26	5	9	5	8	0	0	0	1	41	82	
Diseases of Pharynx	218	230	156	147	62	71	28	41	49	125	66	90	21	45	10	19	4	9	0	1	614	778	
Tonsl. and Adenoids	183	185	132	124	53	50	18	28	32	91	45	58	10	21	6	10	2	6	0	1	481	574	
Quinsy	0	1	1	2	0	2	4	5	5	13	13	15	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	31	46	
Other Dis. of Pharynx	4	2	6	2	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	15	15	
Pharyngitis	31	42	17	19	9	16	5	8	11	19	8	14	3	15	1	8	2	2	0	0	87	143	
Diseases of Larynx	56	35	12	13	5	4	4	1	2	15	1	23	6	10	2	7	1	1	0	0	89	109	
Laryngitis	33	20	6	6	5	3	4	1	2	15	1	23	6	10	2	7	1	1	0	0	60	86	
Croup	23	15	6	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	23	
Asthma and Hay Fever	4	7	5	4	1	3	5	3	2	6	5	10	7	15	6	11	7	2	0	1	42	62	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	3	11	2	3	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	11	20	
Colds	74	70	30	29	4	12	5	9	15	37	14	19	9	15	3	7	4	2	0	0	158	200	
Other Dis. Resp. System	20	36	5	11	7	7	2	6	7	18	9	21	6	6	10	7	3	3	0	0	69	115	
EPIDEMIC & INFECTIONS																							
Measles	68	48	56	51	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	102	
Scarlet Fever	17	14	23	25	9	4	3	1	1	3	5	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	54	50	
Whooping Cough	166	187	96	93	8	5	0	1	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	274	294	
Diphtheria	7	4	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	14	
Polio-myelitis	9	3	7	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	9	
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	8	
Veneral Diseases	0	6	1	6	0	0	1	1	12	18	4	11	6	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	29	49	
Chicken Pox	24	13	40	35	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	56	
Mumps	7	3	12	10	2	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	22	
Purulent Infections	16	11	12	17	9	11	10	4	13	21	9	14	15	9	6	3	4	1	0	0	94	91	
Other Dis. in this Group	22	23	15	14	5	5	2	2	3	15	10	7	3	11	0	2	3	0	0	0	63	79	
GENERAL DISEASES																							
Cancer (all forms)	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	9	0	9	3	5	1	2	8	32
Benign Tumours	5	2	2	3	2	0	2	4	4	29	7	22	6	15	3	7	0	2	0	0	31	84	
Rheumatism	6	3	12	8	2	7	5	10	11	41	29	41	29	42	19	40	11	10	0	0	124	202	
Diabetes	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	6	4	4	1	5	2	12	2	3	2	0	15	33	
Dis. of Thyroid Gland	2	0	3	4	8	27	5	27	9	50	2	34	1	16	0	11	2	2	0	0	32	171	
Other General Diseases	14	15	3	7	2	3	2	4	1	9	2	8	1	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	27	53	

MEDICAL CASES—Continued

DIAGNOSIS	Sex—M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL
Age—	0	4	5	9	10	14	15	19	20	29	30	39	40	49	50	59	60	69	70								
NERVOUS SYSTEM																											
Cerebral Haemorrhage	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	6	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	495
Paralysis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	6	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Epilepsy	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Neuralgia and Neuritis	1	1	3	1	5	1	5	2	6	7	1	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Functional Nervous Dis.	2	2	3	3	10	3	6	24	37	125	92	148	83	103	46	61	28	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308
Others in this Class	15	17	13	7	2	6	2	5	7	17	3	6	5	9	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
																											51
																											74
EYE, EAR AND NOSE																											
Eye	222	198	114	122	68	60	41	48	71	142	138	87	78	91	55	48	20	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	808
Conj. Lids & Lachrymal	47	59	40	47	28	24	12	16	28	57	55	47	35	45	31	21	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285
Eye-ball, Cornea & Sclera	40	44	33	38	20	16	10	10	13	26	36	24	19	25	18	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194
Lens, Choroid and Iris	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Optic Nerve and Retina	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	2	3	4	3	4	7	5	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Other Dis. in this Class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	3	10	5	8	5	7	2	6	9	23	12	18	9	10	7	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
																											92
Ear	110	84	55	53	26	22	16	23	17	59	62	15	32	29	21	14	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347
Auditory Canal & Outer Ear	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	17	5	13	13	10	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Middle Ear, Eustachian Tubes	107	79	51	48	20	18	8	14	12	36	53	0	9	10	12	9	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277
Inner Ear, Labyrinth	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mastoid Process	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Others in this Class	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	1	7	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
																											18
Nose	65	55	19	22	14	14	13	9	26	26	21	25	11	17	3	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
Deviated Septum	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Hypertrophied Turbinates	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Dis. of Accessory Sinus	3	2	3	2	1	8	5	4	9	19	11	14	4	11	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ethmoditis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Others of this Class	62	53	15	20	11	5	7	3	9	5	7	10	6	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
																											119
																											104
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM																											
Diseases of Heart	49	44	46	47	28	32	14	39	41	190	48	162	47	160	71	115	51	58	0	4	394	852					
Diseases of Arteries	1	3	3	6	3	6	2	11	17	38	12	26	18	48	29	37	33	18	0	2	118	195					
Diseases of the Blood	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	9	10	9	11	0	1	23	36					
Pernicious Anaemias	13	9	11	10	7	14	2	18	7	97	3	68	3	37	6	16	1	4	0	0	53	273					
Other Anaemias	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	6					
Other Blood Conditions	12	8	10	10	6	14	2	18	7	97	2	66	3	33	5	14	1	3	0	0	48	263					
Haemorrhoids	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4					
Varicose Veins, Phlebitis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	26	15	22	9	11	6	6	2	1	0	1	43	71					
High Blood Pressure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	9	26	8	29	5	15	0	5	0	0	23	85					
Dis. of Lymphatics	32	26	29	25	12	12	7	4	5	11	4	6	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	25	75					
Other Dis. of this Class	3	3	2	6	6	0	1	3	0	7	3	5	1	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	92	87					
																											30
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM																											
(Cancer Excepted)	398	350	129	145	91	75	36	76	111	389	184	356	133	250	84	131	62	41	3	8	1,231	1,821					

DIAGNOSIS	Age — 0		- 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 - 69		70		TOTAL		
	Sex — M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Dis. of Buccal Cavity	32	23	8	15	11	6	2	9	11	11	20	56	26	42	21	39	14	20	8	4	0	0	1	83	124
Ulcers, Stomach and Duodenum	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	20	8	32	12	12	24	7	10	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	91	44
Indigestion & Gastritis	65	59	22	32	14	14	6	11	28	118	59	103	59	39	65	32	29	20	13	1	4	286	448		
Diarrhoea, Enteritis, Colitis	239	211	72	65	31	16	11	11	20	56	26	42	21	39	14	20	8	4	0	0	0	0	442	464	
Appendicitis non. op.	1	5	10	11	16	14	7	19	8	43	14	21	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	118	
Hernia	13	9	0	2	9	1	2	0	5	5	6	5	6	9	8	8	5	3	0	1	54	43	5	8	
Dis. of Liver	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	68	7	58	5	17	0	0	0	0	23	203	
Dis. Gall Bladder	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	28	109	36	79	20	51	10	27	17	4	2	1	181	372		
Other Dis. of Dig. Sys.	47	41	17	18	8	22	6	20	18	109	36	79	20	51	10	27	17	4	2	1	181	372			
GENITO-URINARY SYS.																									
Nephritis	0	2	5	5	4	2	0	2	3	9	2	5	4	5	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	37	
Other Dis. of Kidney	3	11	5	12	3	8	0	4	3	20	8	26	3	12	6	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	34	105	
Calculi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	2	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	
Dis. of Prostate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	4	0	16	0	0	0	0	26	0	
Dis. Male Genital Organs	45	0	11	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	6	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	
Dis. Bladder & Urethra	12	10	13	12	12	6	5	3	11	59	19	55	9	28	11	19	2	6	0	1	94	198			
Dis. Female Gen. Organs	0	9	0	16	2	18	0	57	0	503	2	289	0	168	0	33	0	8	0	2	7	1,119	0	171	
Ovary, Tube and Par.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	119	0	34	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	639
Uterus	0	2	0	2	0	13	0	40	0	245	0	172	0	131	0	25	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	47	
Breast	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	1	0	16	0	13	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	249	
Other Dis. of Above	0	4	0	12	0	2	0	6	0	123	2	70	0	23	0	6	0	2	0	1	2	2	3	13	
Other G.U. Conditions	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
DIS. OF THE SKIN																									
Boils, Carbuncles, etc.	1	7	7	1	6	8	15	6	11	10	10	15	11	6	3	2	0	2	0	0	64	57			
Cellulitis, Abscess	9	8	11	11	8	6	9	7	8	12	9	11	11	7	4	3	4	1	0	0	73	66			
Occup'l. Skin Dis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Others of this Class	185	173	82	94	75	82	43	75	37	185	63	114	64	88	29	45	25	12	3	1	606	869			
BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION																									
Bones (T.B. Excepted)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	7	12			
Joints (T.B. and Rheum. Excepted)	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	5	2	5	4	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	13	19			
Other Dis. of this Class	7	1	4	4	7	10	16	9	11	26	26	28	15	21	9	12	3	1	0	0	98	112			
Dis. of Early Infancy	22	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	20			
Congenital Malform's.	7	7	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	9	5	0		
Senility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	5		
EXTERNAL CAUSES																									
Poisoning	138	100	87	46	76	47	53	33	57	65	61	78	37	56	34	42	13	19	1	2	537	508			
Burns and Scalds	6	7	1	1	0	2	2	0	6	9	0	2	4	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	23	24			
Sprains and Luxations	21	19	8	7	5	5	1	4	4	8	1	2	0	7	2	3	2	3	0	0	44	58			
Wounds, Lacerations, etc.	7	5	5	3	14	12	11	11	16	21	19	19	10	10	4	6	1	5	0	0	87	92			
Other Injuries	49	40	36	19	32	18	20	8	16	29	16	33	13	19	11	18	3	6	0	1	196	191			
	55	29	27	16	25	10	9	10	15	18	25	22	10	18	14	14	6	5	1	1	187	143			

MEDICAL CASES --- Continued

DIAGNOSIS	Age --- 0 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 - 69		70		TOTAL	
	Sex --- M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ILL DEFINED CAUSES	47	42	38	46	28	39	13	9	22	96	26	62	18	59	5	24	5	3	0	0	202	373
PREVENTIVE MED. CARE	25	16	7	12	3	3	2	49	1	40	1	7	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	40	131
REFRACTIONS	1	5	10	20	11	18	12	26	24	105	39	103	54	135	65	85	20	24	0	0	236	521
TOTALS	2,517	2,240	1,318	1,353	691	727	441	716	774	2,902	1,141	2,352	855	1,702	629	963	376	319	15	32	8,757	13,300

SURGICAL CASES

TABLE III (a)

DIAGNOSIS	Rate per 1,000		Calls Made		Total Fees	
	Cases	Office	House	Hospital		
RESPIRATORY DISEASES	12	.4				
Influenza	2		7	2	\$	21.00
Bronchitis	2		11	15		31.00
Pneumonia	1	2		27		21.00
Pleurisy	4	3	4	21		98.50
Pulmonary T.B.	1	4				16.00
Colds and Other Diseases of the Resp. System	2	12		1		31.00
EPIDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS	100	3.6				
Scarlet Fever	1		1			1.50
Whooping Cough	7	26	11			38.00
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	10	18	2	105		367.50
Veneral Diseases	10	10		13		130.50
Purulent Infections	71	2.5	57	83		369.50
Typhoid Fever	1	5		10		15.50
GENERAL DISEASES	156	5.6				
Cancer (all forms)	12	25	5	111		341.50
Benign Tumours	115	4.1	35	236		1,576.00
Rheumatism	4	5	1	10		59.00
Disease of Thyroid Gland	24	34	1	114		832.50
Diabetes	1		1	13		22.50
NERVOUS SYSTEM	6	.2				
Disease of Spinal Cord	1			1		6.00
Epilepsy	1		1	1		7.50
Neuralgia and Neuritis	2	11	2	2		34.75

DIAGNOSIS	Rate per 1,000		Calls Made		Total Fees	
	Cases	Office	House	Hospital		
Functional Nervous Dis.	2	3				10.00
Meningitis						9.00
Cerebral Haemorrhage		1	1			40.50
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT	855	30.7				
Eye	44	1.6				
Conjunctiva, Lids and Lacrymal Organs	30		62	6		174.00
Eyeball, Cornea, Sclera	3		17			48.00
Lens, Choroid, Iris	2		20			121.00
Optic Nerve and Retina	1					35.00
Others of this Class	8		11	1		250.00
Ear	87	3.1				
Auditory Canal-Outer Ear	4		7			10.50
Middle Ear	52	1.9	45	84		509.50
Mastoid	30	1.1	224	23		1,274.50
Others in this Class	1		1			12.50
Nose	23	.8				
Deviated Septum	1		1			3.00
Hyper'd Turbinates	5		3			91.50
Sinus	6		4			188.00
Ethmoiditis	3		5			53.00
Others of this Class	8		20			93.50
Throat	701	25.1				
Tonsils and Adenoids	683	24.5	279	192		7,204.00
Quinsy	16		9	39		93.50
Laryngitis	2		1			31.50

DIAGNOSIS	Rate per			Calls Made			Total Fees		
	Cases	1,000	Office	House	Hospital				
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM									
Disease of Arteries	91	3.3							
Anaemia	1			3	9		21.50		
Haemorrhoids	1				2		70.00		
Varicose Veins, Phlebitis	42		73	8	122		555.00		
High Blood Pressure	32		169	14	15		341.50		
Lymphatics, Dis. of	1		1	3	8		25.00		
Others of this Class	11		29	26	42		129.50		
	3		4		3		43.50		
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM									
Disease of the Mouth	402	14.4							
Ulcers, Stomach and Duodenum	18		20	15	26		99.50		
Acute Gastritis	13		32	2	63		432.00		
Colitis and Ulcerations	2		1	1	7		6.00		
Appendicitis	237	8.5	133	146	829		6,193.50		
Hernia	54		52	15	245		1,533.00		
Cirrhosis of Liver	1								
Gall Bladder	44		6	35	193		1,552.50		
Others of this Class	31		41	26	108		477.50		
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM									
Disease of Kidneys	260	9.3							
Calculi of Urinary Pass.	1				1		25.00		
Dis. of Bladder and Urethra	3		4		11		84.50		
Disease of Prostate	12		36	1	28		117.50		
Dis. of Male Genital Organs	6		39	6	40		204.50		
	100		42	13	157		605.50		
DISEASES OF FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS									
Ovaries, Tubes, etc.	138	5.0							
Uterus	21		20	10	70		596.00		
Breast	67		105	11	164		1,253.00		
Others of this Class	9		13	11	30		112.00		
Other G-U Conditions	40		37	7	146		1,064.00		
	1		5	1	9		66.50		

TABLE III (b)

DIAGNOSIS	Age			Sex			Rate per 1,000			Calls Made			Total Fees		
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70	M	F	M	F	
RESPIRATORY DISEASES															
Influenza	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Bronchitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pleurisy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pulmonary T.B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Colds and Other Dis. R.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL											70		4,872		36,714.75
											3,256		1,416		2,615

SURGICAL CASES—Continued

DIAGNOSIS	Age—0		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 - 69		70		TOTAL	
Sex — M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
EPIDEMIC & INFECTIONS																						
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	45
Whooping Cough	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Non. Pulmonary T.B.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Veneral Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0
Purulent Infections	2	2	9	3	3	1	4	2	6	9	15	3	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	47	24
Other Dis. of this Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL DISEASES																						
Cancer (all forms)	1	1	2	2	4	1	5	6	10	26	6	31	10	17	10	20	3	1	0	0	51	105
Benign Tumour	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	3	9
(Excepted Thyroid)	1	1	2	1	4	1	5	4	10	20	4	23	9	11	7	11	0	1	0	0	42	73
Rheumatism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dis. of Thyroid Gland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	6	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	20
NERVOUS SYSTEM																						
Dis. Spinal Cord	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Epilepsy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Neuralgia and Neuritis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Functional Nerv. Dis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT																						
Eye	148	89	135	161	56	65	20	29	15	40	25	37	6	13	8	3	1	4	0	0	414	441
Conj. Lids and Lachrymal	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	23	21
Eyeball, Cornea, Sclera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	14
Lens, Choroid, Iris	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Optic Nerve and Retina	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others of this Class	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
Ear	22	16	9	8	6	2	1	5	1	8	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	43	44
Aud. Canal and Outer Ear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Middle Ear	17	12	5	5	1	1	1	3	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	27
Mastoid	5	4	4	3	4	1	0	2	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
Others of this Class	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nose	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	1	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	12
Deviated Septum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hyper. Turbinates	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Sinus	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ethmoiditis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Others of this Class	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
Throat	124	71	124	148	48	62	11	21	9	25	17	27	2	6	1	2	1	2	0	0	337	364

[illegible]

SURGICAL CASES---Continued

DIAGNOSIS	Age—0 Sex—M	- 4 F	5 - M	9 - F	10 - 14 M	15 - 19 M	20 - 19 F	20 - 29 M	30 - 29 F	40 - 39 M	40 - 49 F	50 - 59 M	60 - 69 F	70 M	TOTAL M F
Bursitis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2
Ganglion	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Bunion and Hammer Toe	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Others of this Class	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
BIRTH INJURY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS	6	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
EXT. CAUSES	52	34	55	26	52	26	23	11	31	35	33	25	20	21	288
Burns, Scalds, etc.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Sprains and Luxations	3	2	0	3	1	4	4	4	1	2	1	2	0	0	15
Wounds, Lacerations, etc.	25	32	11	24	8	6	3	15	17	16	5	3	1	0	127
Fractures	13	14	15	7	19	11	12	1	8	11	12	13	9	4	66
Loss of Limb (or parts)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	80
Other Injuries	8	6	7	5	8	3	1	3	7	3	6	2	2	1	35
ILL DEFINED CAUSES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	5
PREVENTIVE CARE	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTALS	326	154	243	232	152	137	83	96	130	278	147	215	91	143	1,261

TABLE IV

OBSTETRICAL CASES

Code No.	Diagnosis	CASES		Total	FEES		Total
		Home	Hos- pital		Home	Hospital	
Pre-Natal Care				\$ 405.50			
1101 Pre-Natal Care		17	5	22 \$	56.00	\$ 82.00	61.50
1102 Normal Confinement		48	491	539	856.00	4,985.00	105.00
1103 Septic Abortion		4	15	19	62.00	168.50	
1104 Non-Septic Abortion		104	73	177	1,559.50	988.50	
1105 Ectopic Gestation (Septic)			1	1		64.50	24.00
1106 Ectopic Gestation (Non-Septic)			1	4	2.00	93.00	105.00
1109 Other Accidents of Pregnancy (Haemorrhages excluded)			4	8	4.50	32.50	70.00
1111 Puerperal Septicaemia		2	2	4	6.00	22.00	159.50
1112 Puerperal Septicaemia (Not due to abortion)							45.00
1111 Puerperal Haemorrhage		2	2	4	21.50	20.00	44.00
1113 Puerperal Albuminuria and Eclampsia		6	8	14	39.00	96.00	46.00
		229	644	873	\$2,735.50	\$7,083.00	\$10,224.00

TABLE V

ILLNESS RATE PER FAMILY

No. of Families	% of Families	Illnesses Per Family	Total No. of Illnesses	% of Total Illnesses
1	.015	34	34	.129
1	.015	33	33	.125
1	.015	31	31	.117
1	.015	30	30	.114
2	.03	28	56	.21
2	.03	27	54	.2
2	.03	26	52	.19
4	.06	24	96	.36
3	.045	23	69	.26
5	.075	22	110	.42
8	.12	21	168	.64
10	.15	20	200	.76
17	.26	19	323	1.23
12	.18	18	216	.82
15	.22	17	255	.97
24	.37	16	384	1.49
36	.55	15	540	2.05
47	.71	14	658	2.51
59	.9	13	767	2.93
67	1.02	12	804	3.07
86	1.3	11	946	3.61
120	1.82	10	1,200	4.57
183	2.79	9	1,707	6.51
184	2.79	8	1,472	5.62
269	4.01	7	1,883	7.18
380	5.78	6	2,280	8.70
463	7.04	5	2,315	8.83
686	10.4	4	2,744	10.47
844	12.9	3	2,532	9.66
1,204	18.3	2	2,408	9.19
1,836	27.9	1	1,836	7.01
6,572			26,203	

30.34 per cent. of families had 63.61 per cent of illnesses. 69.5 per cent. of families had 36.33 per cent. of illnesses.

TABLE VI (a)

TOTAL ILLNESSES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND SEX
Maternity Cases Not Included

Age Groups	Male	Female	Total	Ratio Female Sickness to Male Sickness
0 - 4	2,843	2,394	5,237	0.84
5 - 9	1,561	1,585	3,146	1.02
10 - 14	843	864	1,707	1.03
15 - 19	524	812	1,336	1.55
20 - 29	904	3,180	4,084	3.52
30 - 39	1,288	2,567	3,855	1.99
40 - 49	946	1,845	2,791	1.94
50 - 59	669	1,044	1,713	1.56
60 - 69	401	336	737	0.84
70 plus	19	33	52	1.74
Totals	9,998	14,660	25,658	1.46

Figures represent total number of illnesses.

TABLE VI (b)

THE AGE CURVE OF ILLNESS

Number of cases of illness in various age groups according to sex.
(Figures represent total illnesses—maternity cases not included).

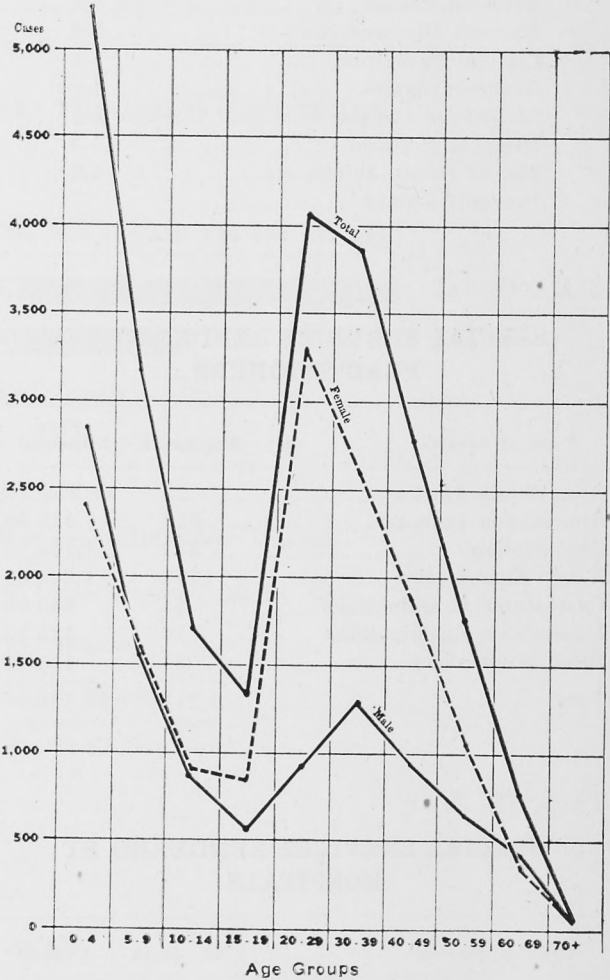


TABLE VIII

TOTAL NUMBER OF ILLNESSES IN VARIOUS
BROAD DISEASE CLASSIFICATIONS

	Percentage of all Diseases
Dis. of Digestive System	19.7
Respiratory Diseases	18.8
Eye, Ear and Nose	13.1
Dis. of Genito-Urinary System	8.1
Skin Diseases	7.7
Epidemic and Infections	6.6
External Causes	6.2
Nervous Diseases	5.6
Circulatory System	5.4
General Diseases	4.
Ill Defined Causes	2.3
Diseases of Blood	1.3
Dis. of Bones, Joints, etc.	1.2
Preventive Care7

TABLE IX (a)

SPECIAL SERVICES RENDERED BY
PRACTITIONERS

Type of Service	No. Cases	Fees Allowed
Anaesthesia (local)	23	\$ 75.50
Anaesthesia (general)	518	1,943.50
Consultation	342	1,104.00
X-ray Examination	196	1,644.50
Cystoscopic Examinations	45	543.00
Laboratory Examinations	56	115.50
Basal Metabolism	31	132.50
Total	1,211	\$5,558.50

TABLE IX (b)*

SPECIAL SERVICES RENDERED BY
HOSPITALS

Type of Service	No. Cases	Fees Allowed
X-ray Examinations	241	\$2,057.00
Laboratory Examinations	17	105.00
Basal Metabolism	10	30.00
	268	\$2,192.00

TABLE VII (a)

ILLNESS RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND SEX
Maternity Cases Not Included

Age Groups	Male	Female	Total	Ratio Female Illness Rate to Male Rate
0 - 4	1,292	1,154	1,225	0.89
5 - 9	923	954	939	1.03
10 - 14	539	609	542	1.13
15 - 19	419	534	483	1.27
20 - 29	464	992	792	2.14
30 - 39	714	1,355	1,043	1.89
40 - 49	663	1,229	954	1.85
50 - 59	787	1,145	972	1.46
60 - 69	941	1,077	999	1.14
70 plus	950	849	881	0.89
Totals	758	997	920	1.32

TABLE VII (b)

THE AGE CURVE OF ILLNESS
The rate per 1,000 population of illness in
various groups, according to sex.
(Maternity cases not included).

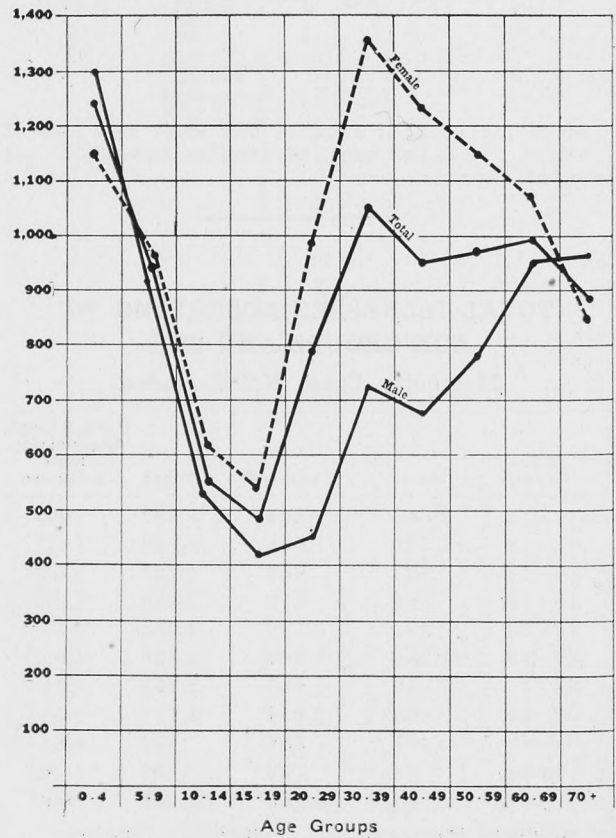


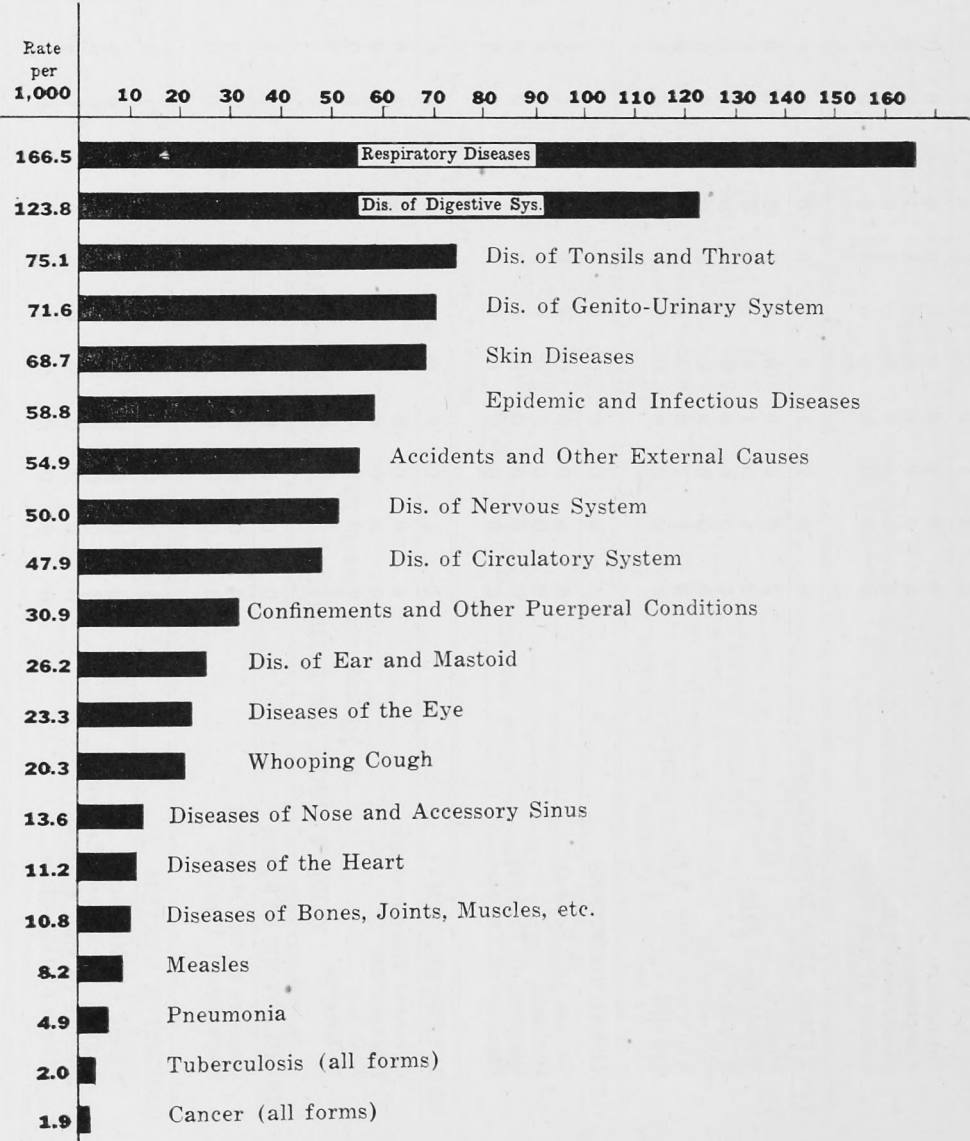
TABLE X (a)

TOTAL ILLNESS RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

				Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000
	Medical	Surgical	Total	Medical	Surgical	Com- bined
Respiratory Diseases	4,638	12	4,650	166.3	.4	166.7
Epidemic and Infections	1,539	100	1,639	55.2	3.6	58.8
General Diseases	812	156	968	29.1	5.6	34.7
Nervous Diseases	1,389	6	1,395	49.8	0.2	50.0
Eye, Ear and Nose	2,377	855	3,232	85.2	30.7	115.9
Circulatory System	1,246	91	1,337	44.7	3.3	48.0
Dis. of Digestive System	4,444	406	4,846	159.4	14.4	173.8
Dis. of Genito-Urinary System	1,739	260	1,999	62.4	9.3	71.7
Skin Diseases	1,737	180	1,917	62.3	6.5	68.8
Dis. of Bones, Joints, etc.	262	41	303	9.4	1.5	10.9
External Causes	1,045	487	1,532	37.5	17.5	55.0
Dis. of Infancy	44			1.6		1.6
Birth Injury		1			.03	.03
Congenital Malformation	19	12	27	.7	.43	1.13
Ill Defined Causes	575	9	584	20.6	.3	20.9
Preventive Care	171	3	174	6.1	.1	6.2
Obstetrical					30.9	

TABLE X (b)

Causes of Illness — Cases per Thousand Population



DIAGNOSIS	Age — 0 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 - 69		70		TOTAL	
	Sex — M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BONES AND MUSCLES																						
Disease of Bones	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Disease of Muscles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
EXTERNAL CAUSES	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Poisoning	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	10
Burns	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
External Injuries	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	5
14	10	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	5	6	7	3	4	6	9	7	10	9	9	2	52
																					58	110

TABLE XII (a)

COMPARISON OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY
Illness and Death Rates

Cause	Rate per 1,000 Population		Per Cent. Distribution by Cause	
	Illnesses	Deaths	Illnesses	Deaths
Respiratory Diseases Including Pharynx, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	305.1	0.753	33.3	19.1
Epidemic and Infectious Diseases	58.8	0.466	6.4	11.8
General Diseases	34.7	0.753	3.8	19.1
Nervous Diseases	50.0	0.466	5.4	11.8
Dis. of Circulatory System	47.9	0.538	5.2	13.6
Dis. of Digestive System (not including dis. of Pharynx)	123.8	0.359	13.5	9.1
Dis. of Genito-Urinary System	71.6	0.107	7.8	2.7
Skin Diseases	68.7	0.036	7.5	0.9
Dis. of Bones, Joints, etc.	10.8	0.107	1.2	2.7
Accidents and Other External Causes	54.9	0.359	6.0	9.1
Obstetrical and Puerperal	30.9		3.4	
Ill Defined, and Others	30.1		3.3	

TABLE XII (b)

Disease Groups	No. of Illnesses		No. of Deaths	
	Cases	Deaths per Death	Cases	Deaths per Death
Respiratory, Including Pharynx, Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat	8,506	21	405	
Epidemic and Infectious	1,639	13	126	
General Diseases	969	21	46	
Dis. of Nervous System	1,394	13	107	
Dis. of Circulatory System	1,337	15	89	
Dis. of Digestive System (not including Pharynx)	3,454	10	345	
Dis. of Genito-Urinary System	1,999	3	666	
Skin Diseases	1,917	1	1,917	
Dis. of Bones, Joints, etc.	302	3	101	
Accidents and Other External Causes	1,532	10	153	

N.B.—Eight infants dying within 14 days of birth are not included.

TABLE XIII (a)

COMPARISON OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	Total Number		Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Illnesses	Deaths	Illnesses	Deaths
0 - 4	5,237	24	1,225	5.6
5 - 9	3,146	5	939	1.5
10 - 14	1,707	1	542	0.3
15 - 19	1,336	6	483	2.2
20 - 29	4,084	13	792	2.5
30 - 39	3,855	7	1,043	1.9
40 - 49	2,791	15	954	5.1
50 - 59	1,713	17	972	9.7
60 - 69	737	18	999	24.4
70 plus	52	4	881	67.7
Total	25,658	110	920	3,946

TABLE XIII (b)

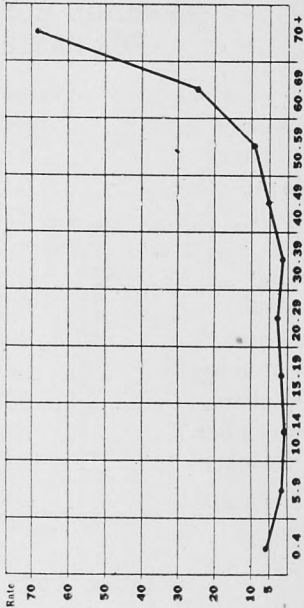


TABLE XIV

AVERAGE HOSPITAL DAYS PER PATIENT—1937

Month	Patients	Total Days	Average Days Per Patient
January	369	4,002	10.8%
February	312	3,547	11.0%
March	335	3,623	10.8%
April	275	2,838	10.3%
May	322	3,282	10.2%
June	271	2,689	9.9%
July	301	2,406	9.0%
August	324	2,730	8.7%
September	288	2,934	10.2%
October	287	3,008	10.4%
November	253	3,060	12.1%
December	335	3,745	11.5%
Totals	3,672	37,864	10.3%

TABLE XV

DRUG COSTS—1937

Month	Relief Population	Cost
January	32,553	\$ 2,103.01
February	32,889	3,943.39
March	32,856	3,372.37
April	32,150	2,518.02
May	30,911	2,239.16
June	28,484	1,991.67
July	25,060	1,671.80
August	23,576	1,702.31
September	22,837	1,659.54
October	22,742	1,846.41
November	24,234	2,406.51
December	26,215	2,637.24
Totals	27,876	\$28,091.43

TABLE XVI

GRAND SUMMARY

DOCTORS

	Medical	Surgical	Obstetrical (Reported as one call per case)	Total
Total Cases	22,041	2,615	873	25,529
No. Office Calls	28,814	3,253		32,067
No. House Calls	19,071	1,415	229	20,715
No. Hospital Calls	7,429	4,872	644	12,945
Total No. Calls	55,314	9,540	873	65,727
Total Fees	\$64,702.25	\$36,714.75	\$10,224.00	\$111,641.00
Special Services Rendered				5,558.50
(All Amounts are Gross)			Total	\$117,199.50

HOSPITALS

Total Number Patients Admitted to Hospital	3,672
Total Hospital Days	37,864
Average Days Hospitalization per Patient	10.3
Hospital Costs Paid by City (\$1.50 per day)	\$56,796.00
Hospital Costs Paid by Province (40c per day)	14,146.60
Special Services Rendered by Hospital and Paid	2,192.00
Special Services Rendered by Hospital and Not Paid	25,454.33
Total Hospital Costs	\$98,588.93

INDIVIDUALS ON RELIEF

Average Number of Persons on Relief	27,875
Average Number of Illnesses per Person	0.92
Average Cost per Person for Doctors' Fees (Gross)	\$ 4.20
Average Cost per Person for Hospital Services	\$ 3.53
Total Average Cost per Person (including special services paid and unpaid)	\$ 7.73

FAMILIES ON RELIEF

Average Number of Families on Relief	7,004
Average Number of Illnesses per Family	3.52
Average Cost per Family for Doctors' Fees (Gross)	\$16.71
Average Cost per Family for Hospital Services	\$13.94
Total Average Cost per Family (including special services)	\$30.65

Glasses and Dentures are not included in these figures.

TABLE XVII (a)

DENTAL CLINIC REPORT FOR 1937

The appropriation for the Dental Clinic at the General Hospital for 1937 was \$5,315.00, and actual cost \$5,142.68.

Extractions were done in the mornings and fillings in the afternoons.

In the mornings 4,078 patients were treated and 6,322 extractions done.

In the afternoons 2,202 patients were treated and 3,085 fillings done. In the afternoons 174 emergency extractions were also done.

DENTURES AND REPAIRS 1937

Month	New	Lower	Upper	Re-Base	Re-Line	Repairs	Total
January	\$ 135.00		\$ 40.00	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$ 43.00	\$ 248.00
February	160.00	\$ 20.00	40.00	10.00		72.50	302.50
March	160.00		54.00	14.00		13.00	241.00
April	120.00		72.50			46.00	238.50
May	120.00		64.50	10.00		36.00	230.50
June	188.00		17.00			16.50	221.50
July	160.00		17.00	10.00		63.00	250.00
August	157.00		40.00			30.50	227.50
September	160.00	60.00				20.00	240.00
October	167.00		40.00			34.00	241.00
November	160.00		58.00			43.50	261.50
December	120.00	20.00	20.00	20.00		61.50	241.50
Total	\$1,807.00	\$100.00	\$463.00	\$84.00	\$10.00	\$479.50	\$2,943.50

TABLE XVII (b)

GLASSES SUPPLIED FOR YEAR 1937

Month	No. of Pairs	Cost
January	62	\$ 198.82
February	76	247.59
March	106	363.60
April	104	349.48
May	89	282.16
June	48	157.63
July	33	107.93
August	45	143.19
September	42	134.90
October	36	117.84
November	67	227.83
December	64	204.55
	772	\$2,535.52

4. Death Rates per 1,000 Population: (2 year average, 1936 and 1937)

NOTE—Ages 1 to 60 inclusive only. Under 1 year and over 60 years omitted.

Age Groups	Specific Death Rates of Relief Population	Specific Death Rates for City of Winnipeg (corrected)
1 - 5	2.20	2.92
6 - 10	1.38	.94
11 - 20	.92	.68
21 - 30	1.79	2.00
31 - 40	2.34	2.53
41 - 50	4.00	4.90
51 - 60	8.38	14.43
Age Groups 1-60	RELIEF	CITY
Adjusted Rate	2.47	3.10

Maternal Statistics

5. Maternal Mortality: (2 year average, 1936 and 1937)

RELIEF		CITY OF WINNIPEG	
Deaths Live Maternal per 1,000 Births	Deaths Live Births	Deaths Live Maternal per 1,000 Births	Deaths Live Births
1936	686 2	2.7	2,714 15
1937	551 1	1.8	2,766 16
Average	618 1.5	2.25	2,733 15.5

6. Birth Rate per 1,000 Population: (3 year average)

RELIEF		CITY	
1935	20.5	13.1	
1936	20.3	12.4	
1937	19.7	12.6	
Average	20.2	12.4	

7. Number of Pregnancies: (3 year average, 1935, 1936, 1937)

Full Term	Hospital	583
	Home	60
		643

NOTE—Abortions are 26.4% of full term pregnancies.

Abortions	Hospital	71
	Home	99

170

NOTE—Abortions are 20.9% of total pregnancies.

TABLE XVIII

**STATISTICS REGARDING POPULATION
ON RELIEF, CITY OF WINNIPEG
MEDICAL SERVICE TO TEMPORARY
UNEMPLOYED ON RELIEF
CITY OF WINNIPEG**

Figures Compiled from Yearly Reports Published in 1936, 1937 and 1938

General Statistics

- Number Persons on Relief: (3 year average, 1935, 1936, 1937)
 - Total average population 30,531
 - Total average families 7,654
- Number of Illnesses: (3 year average, 1935, 1936, 1937)
 - Total yearly average illnesses 22,131
 - Average illness per person per year 0.73
 - Average illness per family per year 2.89
- Amount of Hospitalization: (2 year average, 1935 and 1937)
 - Average days hospitalization per person 1.14 (days per year)



A.P.L.

rational therapy for cryptorchidism

"Sufficient clinical evidence is at hand to indicate that endocrine therapy alone is capable of bringing about the descent of a cryptorchid testis in about 50 per cent of all cases. It is useful in identifying those testes which cannot be expected to descend at puberty and which, therefore, should be operated on at an earlier age. When operative procedures for the condition become necessary, the preliminary gonadotropic therapy facilitates surgery by elongating cord elements, and, lastly, the postoperative results are greatly improved by the endocrine treatment." *Editorial: Endocrine Therapy of Cryptorchidism, Jour. A.M.A. 110: 288-289 (Jan. 22) 1938.*

●

A.P.L.—the chorionic gonadotropic hormone—is biologically standardized after the technique of Dr. J. B. Collip, McGill University.

No. 463 in 5 and 10 cc. vials

No. 463—500 rat units (Collip) per cc.

No. 450 in 5 and 10 cc. vials

No. 450—100 rat units (Collip) per cc.

**AYERST, McKENNA & HARRISON
LIMITED**

Biological and Pharmaceutical Chemists
MONTREAL

CANADA

Special Articles and Association Notes

The Manitoba Medical Association Review

Formerly the Bulletin of the Manitoba Medical Association

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Editor

C. W. MACCHARLES, M.D. (MAN.)

Advisory Editor

ROSS B. MITCHELL, B.A., M.D., C.M. (MAN.),
F.R.C.P. (C.)

Business Manager

J. GORDON WHITLEY

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Letter from the President

To the Members of the
Manitoba Medical Association:

In this number of the *Review* you will find the programme for the Annual Meeting of the Association, to be held September 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

On the scientific programme we are sure that you will find many things of value and interest. In addition to contributions by members of the Association, papers will be read by Professor A. T. Bazin of McGill, Professor K. A. MacKenzie of Dalhousie and Professor L. H. Newburgh of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Clinics and demonstrations have been arranged at the teaching hospitals.

We would stress the importance of being present at the Annual General Meeting. Decisions will have to be taken on several important subjects such as Federation with the Canadian Medical Association. Dr. T. C. Routley, Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, will be present and no doubt will discuss this important question of medical organization. It is essential that every member attend in order that a representative opinion may be obtained. If you have any subject which you wish to bring to the attention of the Annual General Meeting, you are urged to do so.

We know that the Ladies' Committee have prepared a very entertaining programme for the ladies and we trust that you will bring your wife.

The Annual Meeting of the Association provides a unique opportunity for us to improve our scientific knowledge, to discuss the policies of the profession and to renew old acquaintances.

I am looking forward to seeing each one of you when you register.

C. W. BURNS,
President.

Our Guest Speakers

The Canadian Medical Association have arranged for three guest speakers to attend the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Medical Association in September. These are Professor A. T. Bazin, of McGill, Professor K. A. MacKenzie, of Dalhousie, and Professor L. H. Newburgh, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Professor MacKenzie will also be attending in his capacity as President of the Canadian Medical Association.

In addition, Doctor T. C. Routley, General Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, has also arranged to be present and C. C. Ross, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), recently appointed Secretary of the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer, will also attend the meeting. Doctor Ross is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, and formerly practised surgery at London, Ontario.

Professor A. T. Bazin

Professor Bazin graduated from McGill, M.D., C.M. in 1894. He is a Professor of Surgery and Director of the Department of Surgery of McGill University and Consulting Surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital. He is Past President of the Canadian Medical Association and Past President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

Professor Bazin will read two papers at the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Medical Association, one on "Cancer of the Breast" and one on "Cancer of the Colon and Rectum." On Thursday evening, along with Professor Newburgh, he will take part in the Public Meeting and will take as his subject for this meeting "Cancer—Your Problem." He will discuss the methods of treatment available for malignancy and describe the research work that is being carried on to find the cause of cancer. He will also discuss mortality tables in a dispassionate way in order to combat the popular fear of cancer.

Professor Bazin served with distinction through the Great War and was awarded the D.S.O.

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Professor L. H. Newburgh

Professor Newburgh will read two papers at the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Medical Association: "A New Interpretation of Diabetes Mellitus in Middle-Aged Obese Persons," and "The Nature and Management of Nephritic Oedema."

Doctor Newburgh was born in Cincinnati, graduated A.B. from Harvard in 1905, from Harvard Medical School in 1908, and was resident at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Then followed a year in the Nutrition Laboratories in Vienna and Berlin, and a year or so as assistant in practise in Cincinnati. He returned to Harvard as instructor in Internal Medicine and did work in Metabolism at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was appointed to the staff of the University of Michigan in 1916 and is now Professor of Clinical Investigation.

His scientific work has all been in one general field, namely, the role of Nutrition in the etiology and the treatment of disease. He did work on the dietetic treatment of diabetes, using the diet restricted in carbohydrate and high in fat. Investigation was also carried out in the dietetic treatment of nephritis. A study of the nature of obesity led to the necessity of developing a method whereby energy expenditure could be studied accurately over long periods of time. This was followed by work with the respiration calorimeter and indirect calorimeter. He has also carried out investigations on the glycosuria of obesity.

Professor Newburgh has a reputation of delivering lectures which are models of simplicity and logic.

Professor Newburgh's wife is a Canadian, a native of Montreal. He has two sons, both of whom are in the University of Michigan, one an engineer, and the other carrying on pre-medical studies.

Professor K. A. MacKenzie

Professor MacKenzie will read two papers at the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Medical Association, "Paroxysmal Tachycardia," and "Treatment of Hypertension."

Doctor MacKenzie is a graduate of Dalhousie, and is now Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical School of Dalhousie University. He is President of the Canadian Medical Association, and presided at the Halifax meeting in June.

His papers deal with subjects which are of importance in every day practice and are of interest to every practitioner.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTES

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting this year will be of special importance to all members of the Manitoba Medical Association. Several important questions, such as Federation with the Canadian Medical Association, will be discussed. It is

essential that there be a good attendance in order that a representative opinion may be obtained.

The Annual General Meeting will be held Thursday evening, September 22nd, at the Fort Garry Hotel. Dinner will be served at 6 p.m.

Golf

Arrangements have been made to hold the Golf Tournament this year on Wednesday afternoon, September 21st, in order that members from outside Winnipeg may be free to leave at noon on Saturday.

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Annual Dinner and Dance

The Annual Dinner and Dance will be held in the Ballroom at the Fort Garry Hotel, Friday, September 23rd, at 7.15 p.m.

Luncheons

Both luncheons will be at the Hospitals preceding the Clinics and Demonstrations. The luncheon on Thursday will be at the Winnipeg General Hospital, and on Friday at St. Boniface Hospital.

NOTICE

The Authorship Committee appointed by the Department of Cancer Control of the Canadian Medical Association has undertaken as its initial effort the production of a handbook on cancer for the Medical Profession.

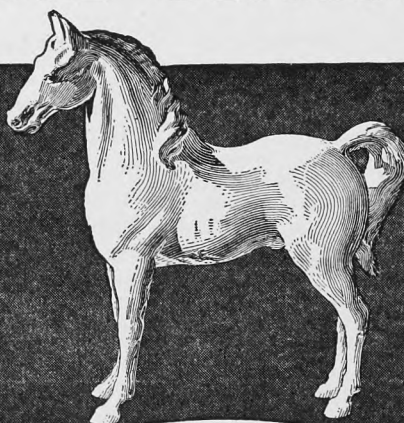
The manuscripts for this handbook were submitted for criticism, through the Deans of the nine Medical Schools in Canada, to the leaders in our profession interested in cancer, as well as to the Cancer Committee of each of the nine Provinces. The final text is an attempt to express the combined opinion of these collaborators.

Cancer of the various anatomical sites is discussed from the standpoint of pathology, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis. The book will be off the press this summer.

If you feel that such a book would be of value to you in your work, the Canadian Medical Association will be glad to mail you a copy with its compliments, if you will write your request (using your professional stationery) to the Department of Cancer Control of the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto.

T. C. ROUTLEY, General Secretary,
Canadian Medical Association.

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Department of Health and Public Welfare

NEWS ITEMS

The following is a second article published by Leo Kanner, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, in the John Hopkins University, School of Medicine, in the publication "Preventive Medicine" recently. The first article was reprinted in the May 1938 issue of the Manitoba Medical Association "Review" under the Department of Health and Public Welfare "News Items"; and we are reprinting the second article herewith and trust it will prove interesting to the practising physicians:

MENTAL HYGIENE DURING THE PRE-SCHOOL PERIOD

In a recent article entitled "Mental Hygiene During the First Two Years of Life" an attempt was made to show why and how the groundwork for the development of self-dependence, security and conformity should be laid as early as during the first two years of life. Attention was called to the significant part which the family physician can play in guiding parents towards this goal.

The general principles and many of the practical applications emphasized as essential for the mental hygiene of infancy retain their validity for the entire period of childhood. Excessive coddling, indulgence, solicitude and protection may preclude the normal progress of gradual emancipation and the assumption of responsibilities commensurate with a given age. Nagging born of sternness, impatience and perfectionism may maintain and increase a child's uncertainty and timidity and crush any emergence of self-reliance and self-assertion. Improper training in habit regularity, unbridled emotionalism of the elders and the insistence on turning a child into the central object of parental hypochondriasis and apprehension may continue to postpone for a long time the establishment of universally required conventional behavior. A calm environment, devoid of gross misinformation, free from unjustified anticipation of disaster, steering clear of excessive agitations, allowing and teaching a child to use his inherent capacities when he is ready to learn their uses, offers at all ages the best opportunities for sound personality organization.

Progressive unfolding of the species-determined potentialities in the first two years of life provides the average child with the elementary tools necessary for socialization. Motor, sensory and language development makes for increasing differentiation of orienting and adaptive facilities, meanings and avenues of self-expression. Towards the end of the second year these functions have reached a degree of development sufficient to draw the child more and more definitely into reciprocal relationships with the small social unit of the home. His horizon begins to widen as he comes into more or less casual contact with visitors and the various messengers, negotiating at the doorway, from a wide vague outer world of which he has had fleeting glimpses on his outings.

At about this time a weighty problem arises for the parents. Their child, no longer mainly a passive recipient of their care, begins to manifest a will of his own. In the natural course of his psychobiological evolution, he has become aware of himself as a separate individual, an "I," distinct from other individuals who are not "I." The dawn of this realization of the self tends to bring with it a type of behavior which many investigators have dignified with the term "period of resistance or negativistic phase of childhood."

A child derives pleasure from exercising any of his new acquisitions; he takes particular delight in the novelty of willing or not willing something. He lacks

sufficient background of experience to discriminate between that which is and is not useful for him to will or between that which he is and is not expected to will. Thus his volition soon comes into conflict with that of his elders. Earlier, his submission was taken for granted by everyone concerned. Now he has added to his reactive equipment the meaning and use of negation. The parents, who have not known the child to act in this manner before, find him "different," "resistant," "disobedient," "negativistic." Their problems of how to handle the body with its functions and needs become complicated by questions of how to guide the wilful little individualist, the persistent "No, no" sayer who will not eat, go to bed, fetch the newspaper from the other room, shake hands with Mrs. Jones and kiss Aunt Ella. The parents desire information about the matter of "discipline." Should their child's will be broken or should it be suffered to dominate the household? Should corporal or other punishment be applied? Is it detrimental to "cross" his will?

These puzzlements usually reach the physician as complaints about poor appetite, insufficient sleep, reluctant defecation, persistent wetting or soiling, stubbornness, crossness, spitefulness, destructiveness or temper tantrums. The issue will not be settled merely by translating the symptom into Greek or Latin and treating the "anorexia" with appetizers, the "insomnia" with hypnotics, the "constipation" with cathartics and enemas, the "enuresis" with belladonna and the "nervousness" with tonics or sedatives. The child needs guidance in his early gropings with person-to-person and person-to-situation attitudes and reactions, and many puzzled parents want assistance in the establishment of judicious guidance. Punitive beating and threats are always signs of poor resourcefulness; an occasional tap reinforcing admonition may be of considerable constructive value. The parents should be taught to disregard the petty and irrelevant "I won't" and "No, no" replies and insist with gentle firmness on the more important matters of routine and habit regularity. Punishments, arguments and sermons are apt to introduce a mutually irritating power contest in which the child, meanwhile growing older, is bent upon being the victor. Spoiling, nurtured by the notion that the child is too young, cute or delicate to be steered into conformity, delays any sort of training by the custom of "giving in" completely. A good automobile driver does not jerk the steering wheel around moodily nor does he forsake his control over it. He masters his car smoothly without ado or abandon. And when the car is parked or in the garage, he lets it alone and goes about his business. Parents can learn much from a good driver. A child requires adult direction to lead him calmly and steadily through the otherwise bewildering mass of trial and error. He needs not only a bed and toys of his own but also some time for himself when he may be "parked" and left unheeded to the privacy of his very own devices. This provides a healthy mixture of both controlled and spontaneous expression, leaves benevolent mastery (not dictatorship) in the hands of the parents, imparts to the home the character of a home instead of a battlefield, turns "obedience" into cooperation and, through wise domestication, paves the way for the ultimate goal of communal socialization.

Socialization depends on "sociability." Frictionless association with people, the having and holding of companions can be learned through practice only. Many mothers who, loath to part with their child for a moment and afraid of accidents, contagion and exposure to any kind of weather, have kept him away from coeval playmates, come in utter surprise complaining of his inability to adjust in kindergarten or the first grade. They are often inclined to interpret

his behavior as "nervousness," on the basis of which their physician is sometimes requested to issue a certificate excusing him from school attendance for another term. The difficulty is really the result of inexperience. The child has spent his first five or six years with a small group of people who have governed and made allowances, people who are decidedly not on an equal footing. Normal development presupposes a fellowship of compeers, who are of about the same size, who do the same things, play the same games, and think in a similar way. The child learns in playful competition, which to him is a serious matter, what he can contribute, wherein he shines and falls short, what he can accept and upon what he must insist, what are his rights and his obligations, how to defend himself, guard his toys, respect ownership and fight his battles. Out of the simple doing, playing, adjusting, giving and taking in conjunction with other children grows something that later on is referred to as social adaptation. Pampered only children, overprotected youngest children whose siblings are much older, presumably "sickly, frail, delicate" children of lonely, insufficiently occupied, over-sollicitous mothers are often deprived of these character-shaping opportunities. So are those who grow up in a childless vicinity or whose parents do not consider the neighborhood "roughnecks" gentle enough to act as play companions for their darlings. Good nursery schools, private or public, can render indispensable aid to such youngsters. Deprivation of playmates is often no less deleterious to the child's future life than deprivation of vitamins. An alert and interested physician can diagnose and remedy both types of deficiency.

Sociability, obedience, conformity, self-dependence, responsibility, truthfulness, good manners are not taught and learned as such. Abstractions throw unnecessary confusion into the task of child rearing. A child gets more from experimenting and experiencing than from any number of reiterated principles. He becomes sociable through association. He learns to conform by the observation of examples set by conforming adults. He acquires self-dependence by being allowed to feed, wash, dress and otherwise take care of himself at the proper age, even though at first he spills his milk, leaves some dirt behind his ears, puts a shoe on the wrong foot and loses a couple of pennies. He becomes responsible by having little fulfillable duties assigned to him. He becomes as truthful as any of us when the adults recognize and help him over his early lack of distinction between reality and fancy, make fearful lying to avoid painful chastisement unnecessary and understand that the more experiences he has to relate the fewer he has the urge to fabricate. He becomes mannerly if good manners in the home are the only pattern he comes to know, including good sportsmanship and courtesy towards himself. All this, especially if seasoned with toleration and a sense of humor, cannot fail to effect the successful socialization of the average child.

The mental hygiene of childhood is now a subject in which most intelligent parents are very much interested. Unless adequately advised, they resort to indiscriminate reading. There are many books on the market, some good, some of the more harmful, scary, sentimentally saccharine or bombastic pseudo-psychological kind. The family physician should, as part of his mental hygiene work, have a list of books which he can recommend to inquiring parents. He will of course, also want to be sufficiently familiar with the topic. Therefore, it may not be inappropriate to conclude with a brief and annotated bibliography. It is admittedly incomplete. There are many more good and helpful monographs than those that follow, which have been selected on the basis of either inexpensiveness or clearness or comprehensiveness or because they fulfil a more specific purpose.

There is hardly a publication about infant care that has been written so sensibly, directly and simply as H. K. Tenney's "Let's Talk About Your Baby" (Kil-

gore Printing Company, Madison, Wisconsin. Second printing. 1934. Price \$1.50). Of it Dr. Joseph Brennemann said correctly: "I know of no book with a similar purpose that has more facile readability and is at the same time packed with so much sane, unexceptionable, common sense, practical information, no more no less, as every sensible mother should have and wants to have in conducting her baby through the first year or two of life."

"The Child from One to Six; His Care and Training" is a 150-page pamphlet, costing only ten cents, issued in 1931 as Publication No. 30 by the United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, from which any number of copies may be ordered. It has a good index and a well-chosen bibliography. It is an excellent guide for mothers with regard to both physical and mental hygiene.

C. A. Aldrich's "Cultivating the Child's Appetite" (Macmillan Company, New York. 1927. 127 pages. Price \$1.75) is helpful in understanding and treating feeding problems and will be of great value to physicians, nurses and mothers.

E. L. Richards' "Behavior Aspects of Child Conduct" (Macmillan Company, New York. Third printing. 1934. 299 pages. Price \$2.50) is a book of great instructive value to physicians, social workers, teachers and nurses.

D. A. Thom's "Everyday Problems of the Everyday Child" (Appleton-Century Company, New York. 1934. 350 pages. Price \$2.50) is a sound, sensible and clearly written book, illustrated with well selected examples. It deals helpfully with all the little and big worries with which parents are often confronted. It makes excellent reading for anyone interested in the mental hygiene of childhood.

My own "Child Psychiatry" (Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. Second printing. 1937. 527 pages. Price \$6.00) is intended for physicians and medical students. It comprises the whole field of the psychopathology of childhood. Being a medical textbook, it should under no circumstances be given to parents.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED Urban and Rural - July, 1938.

Occurring in the Municipalities of:

Chickenpox: Total 178—Winnipeg 114, Daly 8, Lac du Bonnet 5, Rosser 4, St. Boniface 3, St. James 3, Melita 2, Brooklands 1, Flin Flon 1, Gimli Village 1, Kildonan East 1, Winnipeg Beach 1 (Late Reported: May, Roland Rural 3; June, Kildonan East 11, Roland Rural 9, St. Boniface 6, Assiniboia 1, Hanover 1, Lac du Bonnet 1, Rhineland 1, St. James 1).

Scarlet Fever: Total 45—Winnipeg 22, Unorganized 4, Killarney 3, Brandon 2, Kildonan West 2, St. Boniface 2, Fort Garry 1, La Broquerie 1, McDonald 1, Portage City 1, Rockwood 1, St. Andrews 1, Virden 1 (Late Reported: June, Brenda 1, Flin Flon 1, Portage City 1).

Whooping Cough: Total 42—Winnipeg 17, Portage City 11, Shell River 4, Flin Flon 2, Hamiota 1, Kildonan East 1, St. James 1, Tuxedo 1 (Late Reported: June, Kildonan East 1, Portage City 1, St. James 1, Unorganized 1).

Mumps: Total 33—Winnipeg 13, Brandon 4, St. James 4, Unorganized 2, Hamiota 1, Kildonan East 1, Strathclair 1 (Late Reported: June, Brandon 2, Brenda 2, St. James 2, Kildonan East 1).

Diphtheria: Total 14—Winnipeg 6, St. Andrews 3, Dauphin Rural 1, Morris Rural 1, Bifrost 1 (Late Reported: June, St. Andrews 2).

Anterior Poliomyelitis: Total 12—Lakeview 2, Selkirk 2, Arthur 1, Edward 1, Ritchot 1, Stanley 1, St. James 1, Unorganized 1 (Late Reported: May, Edward 1; June, Edward 1).

Tuberculosis: Total 7—Winnipeg 7.

Measles: Total 6—Brokenhead 1, Louise 1, Strathcona 1, St. James 1, Winnipeg 1 (Late Reported: June, Roblin 1).

Erysipelas: Total 4—St. James 2, De Salaberry 1 (Late Reported: June, Unorganized 1).

Typhoid Fever: Total 4 — Gilbert Plains Rural 1, Winnipeg 1 (Late Reported: June, Unorganized 2).

German Measles: Total 2 — Unorganized 1 (Late Reported: June, Kildonan East 1).

Diphtheria Carrier: Total 1—Winnipeg 1.

Venereal Disease: Total 100—Gonorrhoea 69, Syphilis 31.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN MANITOBA For the Month of June, 1938.

URBAN—Cancer 45, Pneumonia 10, Tuberculosis 6, Syphilis 5, Diphtheria 2, Influenza 1, Whooping

Cough 1, all others under 1 year 19, all other causes 150, Stillbirths 13. Total 252.

RURAL—Cancer 24, Pneumonia 22, Tuberculosis 22, Influenza 4, Septic Sore Throat 1, all others under 1 year 40, all other causes 209, Stillbirths 26. Total 348.

INDIAN—Tuberculosis 14, Pneumonia 2, Syphilis 1, all others under 1 year 2, all other causes 4, Stillbirths 1. Total 24.

LOCUM TENENS

If Doctors attending the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Medical Association require locum tenens, they are requested to write to the Secretary of the Manitoba Medical Association, 102 Medical Arts Building, and every effort will be made to secure a locum.

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